

Cloudy, cooler tonight.
Clear tomorrow.

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TWELVE ARE DEAD, TWENTY-FIVE HURT, IN L. & N. WRECK

Breaking Flange on Train From Knoxville
Causes Frightful Disaster In Railroad
Yards at Louisville---Bodies Mangled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28.—The breaking of a flange on a coach of Louisville and Nashville train No. 24, from Knoxville, caused a wreck in railroad yards at Seventh and Hill streets this morning, in which probably a dozen people were killed and twenty or thirty injured. The mangled condition of the bodies makes identification difficult. So far eight bodies have been brought to Cralles' undertaking establishment. There are injured at all the hospitals.

THE LIST OF DEAD.

Howard B. Coleman, Stanford, Ky., traveling salesman for the Scanlon O. Jones Company.

William Prewitt, colored, Lebanon, over-seer Bailey's farm.

Mr. Samuels, of Lebanon.

The wrecked train consisted of a combination baggage and postal car, a smoker, day coach, and two sleepers. The train was running at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour and had just entered Louisville when Engineer J. B. Keyer, who in his thirty-four years' service had never had a wreck before, heard the flange break. Instinctively he applied the emergency brake. The engine and baggage car remained on the main track. The coaches and sleepers

left the track and crashed into a string of freight cars. In a moment they were smashed to kindling wood and the passengers, who a moment before were preparing to enter on their business in the city, were mangled corpses or fearfully injured, and were pinned in the wreckage.

Nearly every one in the smoker is believed to have been instantly killed. Those in the second coach were injured. The sleepers were unhurt. The whistle of Quast's factory, adjoining, summoned its entire force to the work of rescue. Ambulances and patrol wagons rushed to the scene. The dead were buried in the city. The bodies could hardly be recognized. Coroner Kelly estimates the dead at twelve and the injured at about twenty-five.

SENATOR BURTON MUST RESIGN OR STAND EXPELLED

Bailey Behind Movement
to Force Decisive
Action.

United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Abilene, Kansas, will be compelled either to resign his seat in the Senate during the present session or be expelled. A movement in Senatorial circles is on foot to oust him if he does not exercise the privilege of voluntarily resigning.

The movement will be pressed by Senator Bailey of Texas, who has advocated all along that the Senate should have taken decisive action in the case of Mr. Burton when he was indicted for an alleged violation of the revised statutes and his oath of office. The idea of the possibility of a member of the Senate being confined in jail does not present a condition that should be allowed to exist, and Mr. Bailey proposes to use his every power to force the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to take action on the case without delay.

He will bring the case up at the meeting of the committee called for next Friday, if the question does not present itself of its own accord. The Hale resolution will give him the opportunity.

The proposition that the Supreme Court will grant Mr. Burton's application for a rehearing of the case does not carry weight with the Texas. He believes the application will be denied, and then the mandate of the court would be the only course of procedure. The Smoot case, Mr. Bailey also claims, will be disposed of at the next session of the committee on Privileges and Elections, even if the committee has to sit in deliberation for more than the ordinary session of two hours. He says that he was given to understand at the meeting of the committee on Friday, May 18, that a vote on the case would be taken on the following Monday, and was surprised to learn, upon his return from a Southern trip, that the case was still pending.

Mr. Bailey has held that the Senate should not exclude Mr. Smoot, but instead that it should expel him.

According to the opinion prevailing the vote of the committee will be: Senators Foraker, Beveridge, Dillingham, Pettus, Bailey, Overman, and Frazier for expelling, seven for approaching, Knox, Dooliver, and Dubois for exclusion, with Dewey's vote uncast.

SENATE WANTS KEEP CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

The Senate, by resolution, today called upon the President for the confidential report of the Keop commission on the crop report investigation.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

General rains have fallen in the last twenty-four hours east of the Mississippi, and in California, Nevada, and locally throughout the plateau and northern Rocky mountain regions.

The weather will clear this afternoon or tonight in Atlantic coast districts, under the influence of an approaching area of high pressure that now occupies the upper lake region.

It will be cooler tonight in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and moderately cool weather will prevail for the next few days in Atlantic coast districts.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 62
12 noon 64
1 p. m. 61

DOWN TOWN TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 62
12 noon 64
1 p. m. 61

SUN TABLE.
Sun sets today 7:16 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 4:38 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today 5:47 a. m.
High tide today 11:17 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 5:00 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 12:06 a. m. (—) p. m.

TWO MEN THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD FEARS



LOGAN M. BULLITT.
WILLIAM A. GLASGOW,
Lawyer Conducting the Interstate Commerce Commission Probe, and the Man
Who Is Fighting the Battle of the Independent Shippers.

MAY CARRY FIGHT AGAINST GRAFT INTO CONGRESS

Bullitt, Pennsylvania Railroad Fighter, Boomed
for Seat in Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—Two men who have had much to do with uncovering the graft in the Pennsylvania railroad, are William A. Glasgow and Logan M. Bullitt. The former is counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the inquiry now going on, and the latter is the man who is leading the fight for the independent shippers.

When it was announced that the commission had appointed William A. Glasgow, Jr., as its special counsel in the investigation, everybody asked, "Who's Glasgow?"

The railroad officials said, "Who's Glasgow?" and said: "None of them thought that Glasgow could do much harm. He was new and untied and would be easily bluffed. But presently things began to happen."

For the last two years William A. Glasgow, Jr., has been living in Philadelphia and practicing law every week-day, with the exception of a short vacation in the summer, at the bar of the Philadelphia courts. He is the tall-ender member of the law firm of Dickson, McCouch & Glasgow, which has offices in the Bullitt building. His home is 235 Walnut street.

Mr. Glasgow is not a native of Philadelphia. He never knew Philadelphia, and Philadelphia never knew him, until he moved up here with his family from Virginia. He was born in Virginia forty-one years ago, and his father, who is eighty-one years old, still lives there.

He began the practice of law in Roanoke, Va., and it didn't take Roanoke long to see that he was a young man of parts. Before he had got his law books well thumbed he had become counsel for the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. This was his first step in his unconscious preparation for the work that he is now doing.

That the fight for a square deal in railroad rates and facilities will not stop with the progressing inquiry is indicated by the fact that a determined effort is being made to have Logan M. Bullitt accept a nomination for Congress in the Fifth district of Pennsylvania. The proposition is to have Mr. Bullitt carry the battle of the independent shipper onto the floor of the House.

It was not until the Pennsylvania railroad was exposed of every vestige of commercial decency before the Interstate Commerce Commission and President Cassatt was called home from Europe to stem the tide of popular indignation that the real significance of the work done during the three years past by Mr. Bullitt appeared. Until this time the opinion was general that he was doing nothing more than urging the claims of his own coal company and that he was simply a whining and disgruntled shipper.

The sensational disclosures just made prove that his personal and financial interest in the matter was trifling and that he was well within the facts when, three years ago, he declared that the great shipping interest of the country was being taxed, tolled, and exploited for the special benefit of individuals connected with the Pennsylvania railroad.

Because of his intimate knowledge of the subject and the certainty of future legislation the more important independent shippers want Mr. Bullitt to be placed in a position to lead the fight before Congress and as Gen. Edward Morrill has announced his retirement from Congress the thought is to have Mr. Bullitt fill the vacancy thus created. Mr. Bullitt lives in the Fifth district and has been a life-long Republican.

MINERS KIDNAPED CHILD, CHARGES COAL MAGNATE

Sixteen-Year-Old Pittsburg Girl Believed to Be Held a
Prisoner in Chicago in Hope of a
Ransom.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Kidnaped by enemies of her father and held for a ransom, Portia Keefer, sixteen years old, who is missing from her Pittsburg home, is believed to be a prisoner in Chicago. The entire police force has been asked to search for her.

William Keefer, president of the Pittsburg Coal Company, believes that Portia has been kidnapped by many of the foreigners by his refusal to grant higher wages. Private detectives have been sent out by Mr. Keefer to search the country for any possible trace of Portia.

Her father has received information that leads him to believe she was confined to a secluded spot and then placed under guard. He is on his way to Chicago to aid in the search for her. The girl disappeared several days ago while returning to her home from a concert at which she played the violin.

Keefer is a prominent mine owner and had incurred the hatred of many foreigners by his refusal to grant higher wages. Private detectives have been sent out by Mr. Keefer to search the country for any possible trace of Portia.

NEW YORK, May 28.—While fire was raging in the fashionable apartment house, The Britany, 24 West 93d street, early today, Charles K. Northrup, an investment broker, died of heart disease. The excitement had been too much for him. The fire started in the trunk room in the basement, and when ten firemen entered the place they were overcome by

gas and were rescued with difficulty by their comrades. The flames had melted the pipes, permitting the gas to escape. All of the twelve families occupying the building escaped, though many of them were taken down ladders by firemen. During the excitement attending the blaze thieves began to operate, and valuables in one or more apartments were taken.

Man Hacked to Death May Be Vendetta Victim

Unknown Found Dead in Streets of Brooklyn
With Throat Cut From Ear to Ear, and
With Seventeen Stab Wounds.

NEW YORK, May 28.—With the throat cut from ear to ear, besides seventeen stab wounds in various parts, the body of a man was found this morning on the sidewalk New York avenue and Carroll street, Brooklyn. Beside the corpse lay a case knife and a stiletto.

Death must have been swift as it was silent, for so far the police have been unable to find a single person in the neighborhood who had heard the least sound of a scuffle or of any outcry. The police believe that it was a vendetta affair.

The murdered man was of very swarthy complexion, with black hair and mustache, and black eyes. He appeared to be about forty-five years of age. The police are at work on the case.

SWALLOWED WHOLE PIE
IN JUST TWO SECONDS

COLUMBUS, May 28.—The athletic events at the barracks here were all that could be desired.

ASYLUM COMMITTEE CONVENED AT THREE

The special Congressional committee to investigate the Government Hospital for the Insane met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, holding no morning session.

BEEF MEN ARE GIVEN WARNING BY PRESIDENT

Will Reveal Packing Horrors
If Inspection Is
Opposed.

NEILL-REYNOLDS REPORT FRIGHTENS MEAT TRUST

Shows Diseased Meat Is Medicated,
Colored, Packed,
and Sold for Use.

President Roosevelt is determined to secure the passage of the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural bill, and in reply to the vigorous protests of the beef packers, who are out in full force to defeat the measure, has issued an ultimatum to those interests that if the amendment is defeated he will send to Congress the reports in his possession disclosing the existence of abuses in the packing houses, otherwise the reports will remain quietly in his possession.

Discussed at White House.
The entire situation was thoroughly discussed today at a conference between the President, Senator Carter of Montana, and Prof. C. P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor. Commissioner Neill himself prepared one of these reports, having made a careful investigation by direction of the President. As the representative of the President and as a Government official he was allowed many privileges in the packing houses which he visited.

There has been no intention on the President's part to hold reports, which are not public documents, as a club over the head of the packers. He frankly declares that he does not wish to hold them from the public because of any love for them, or because he feels that it will injure them. He takes the position that the reports would disclose evils which would cause a revolution in public sentiment, which would not only injure the packers but would also injure the interests of the public, who are innocent of the acts committed in the packing houses.

It is because of his desire to protect the interests of the stockmen that the President has withheld and will still withhold the reports in his possession from the public.

Packers Fear Report.
The packers do not want this report made public. They fear it would irreparably injure their business, both foreign and domestic. It was prepared by Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and James H. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Neill yesterday afternoon discussed the whole situation with Speaker Cannon and Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, and told them of the things that would be divulged if his report were made public. When the interview was over the Illinois men were of opinion that the packers would come off best if they accepted the legislation and succeeded in suppressing the report.

But Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," a packerman story that has started all the trouble, declares that Federal inspection has already been declared unconstitutional, and will be again. This is his explanation of the willingness of the packers to submit to it. He demands that the report of the President's commissioners be published at once.

The packers are making a show of opposition to the passage of the Beveridge bill in the House, but whether they really hope to head it off or are merely trying to extort from the President a pledge that he will not make public the Neill-Reynolds report is mooted. Their chief reliance will be placed in the livestock growers' influence. It is proposed to flood the House with telegrams of protest from the stockmen of the Western and Southwestern States, who will be assured that inspection will greatly injure the meat business and consequently reduce the prices they can hope to get for their stock.

Stockmen and Public Gouged.
Western Congressmen say that the packers will have dubious success in this effort, for two reasons. In the first place the raisers of livestock are by no means friendly to the trust. They believe it has been for years and is now gouging them and the consuming public, paying less for stock than it is worth and selling its products for more than a fair profit. But these things being possible because of the practical monopoly the trust enjoys. But beyond this, the stockmen do not see how prices for cattle and hogs are to suffer by a system of inspection that would prevent the use of much meat that is now doctored up and sold.

Meanwhile, Upton Sinclair has come forward with a volunteered epitome of what will be shown by the Neill-Reynolds report if it is made public.

Sinclair's Statement.
"The present system of inspection," he says, "is simply an advertisement for the packers. The pretense is made that the recognized agents of the Government, when, as a matter of fact, all their rascality and all they are so anxious to conceal takes place in the outside houses, where the inspectors never enter. The trepidation they show over the possibility of this report becoming public, now that they know the substance of its contents, is the best proof of their guilt."

"I believe that President Roosevelt will rise to the occasion and let the